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Vaccina Bee Institution

A

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE,

&c. &c. &c.

A
STATEMENT
OF
EVIDENCE
FROM
TRIALS BY INOCULATION
OF
VARIOLOUS AND VACCINE MATTER;

TO
JUDGE OF THE QUESTION, WHETHER OR NOT
A PERSON CAN UNDERGO THE SMALL POX
AFTER BEING AFFECTED BY THE
COW POCK.

BY
The Physicians of the Original Vaccine Pock Institution.
Established December, 1799.

Quod in Observatione indefinitum et vagum, id in Informatione fallax et infidum est.

BACO DE VERUL. Nov. Org. xcvi.

That many persons inoculated for the cow pock, in the years 1799, 1800, and even 1801, and 1802, have already and may hereafter take the small pox is a reasonable expectation from the characteristic Properties of the Vaccina not being known to the Inoculators, by their own experience, nor from the descriptions of authors."

Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation, from the Practice of the Vaccine Pock Institution, &c. 1803, 8vo. p. 65.

London,

PRINTED FOR CUTHELL AND MARTIN, MIDDLE
ROW, HOLBORN.

By W. Blackader, To, Took's Court, Chancery Lane.

1804.

86816

VACCINE POCK INSTITUTION,

44, BROAD STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE,

Weekly Board, Tuesday, July 24, 1804.

PRESENT,

Dr. SHAW, in the Chair,

Mr. E. BRANDE,

Mr. CARPUE,

Mr. DE BRUYN,

Mr. DORATT,

Mr. THOMPSON FORSTER,

Mr. GUNNING,

Mr. HEAVISIDE,

Mr. HOBSON,

Mr. MARSHALL,

Mr. MORRIS,

Dr. NELSON,

Mr. NICHOLL,

Dr. NIHELL,

Dr. PEARSON,

Mr. PILLINER,

Dr. ROLLO,

Mr. SIMMONS,

Mr. SOUTHBROOK,

Mr. FRANCIS THOMPSON,

Mr. WACHSEL,


AND

Dr. WOODVILLE,

THE following Statement, drawn up by the Physicians according to the request of a former Weekly Board, having been this Day read, it was unanimously

RESOLVED,

That the same be published as speedily as possible, under the direction of the Physicians.



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PREVIOUS OBSERVATIONS.

THAT the Public may duly appreciate the Trials contained in this paper, it is needful to state, that most of them were instituted publicly, and that none were conducted by single persons:—that not fewer than 100 professional gentlemen were witnesses to most of the cases in different stages of the local affections excited by these inoculations.

The medical establishment apprehend that they have a special claim to credit above individuals, not only as a body, but from their independent situation in the institution, and hence then they cannot reasonably be suspected of being warped by private interest ; for besides devoting much of their time gratuitously to the medical and œconomical business of the undertaking, they contribute their pecuniary support at least equally to the other Subscribers. There being no institution de-

nominated * *Vaccine Pock Institution*, or any title of similar import, but ours, which has been so long established : nor any other so denominated in London, which has been established for a due length of time, to be able to determine the question, whether or not the susceptibility of the small pox is not again acquired in three or more years after vaccination, it was not doubted that by the late publication, "Addressed to the Directors of the Vaccine Institution," we were challenged to answer to the testimonies against the efficacy of the cow pock inoculation. Several of our Governors came forward on the days of transacting business, to state that it was the duty of the medical establishment to notice, not only the facts of this author, but similar adverse ones, now frequently occurring in other quarters. Although it is now believed that Mr. Goldson's pamphlet, owing to the author's want of information, was, by mistake, addressed to another Institution, it is equally our duty to act for the benefit of the public concerning the question supposed to be at issue. We accordingly offer the following Statement of Evidence, trusting that the interests of society will be promoted by the inquiry, for which the public

* It is not surely necessary to observe, that the terms *Small Pox Hospital*, which denote professedly an institution for the small pox disease, cannot be understood to mean the same kind of institution as is denoted by the terms *Vaccine Pock Institution*.

will owe obligations to those who have provoked it. Because, if the cow pock destroys the susceptibility of the small pox as extensively as the going through the small pox does; then to obtain that benefit, the practice of vaccination must be further, and more generally, investigated than has hitherto been the case; but if vaccination be not so extensively efficacious as variolation, then it is fitting that the public be informed of the real value of the new inoculation, that it may be adopted for as much as it is worth.

Considering the manner in which vaccination is very commonly practised, and the apparent little attention to the investigation, or even to the acquisition of what has been investigated, it seems to us rather surprising that a greater number of instances of failure have not been made public. We are of opinion that until the laws of agency of the vaccine matter on the human animal œconomy shall be more generally known, and even be further investigated, the practice of vaccination will not very unfrequently occasion disappointment, and produce unhappiness. Actuated by these views, it has been more the object of this medical establishment to observe phœnomena and determine useful questions of fact, than it has been to endeavour to swell out a list of numbers inoculated, without obtaining any instruction, and without

without being able, from such numbers, to bestow due care to produce the expected security. We began the new practice in its infant state comparatively, with, as we presume to think, its present improved and more advanced state. But how far this establishment have succeeded in making that advancement, the medical public have the means of judging in the printed report of our investigations last year, and from another report read to the governors this year, which is to be printed. Without assuming exclusive information, we have the satisfaction of being able with truth to declare, that in a longer continued and more uninterrupted practice, than any other professed vaccine pock institution in the world, but one case has occurred in our practice of the small pox after the cow pock; of which an account will be published, to submit to the judgment of others, whether or no it was a mere local affection, or a case of vaccina failing to destroy the susceptibility of the small pox.

The Institution has been supposed also to have been called upon to speak to one other point, from the unfortunate Portsmouth cases.—If we did not rather desire than feel alarmed by objections, it might justly be said that either the Institution alluded to, which furnished matter for one of the unfortunate cases, might not be ours;

or

or if it was from this source, that we cannot be considered as responsible for the consequences of it, for reasons obvious to common sense. But whatever was the source of the matter in the first instance alluded to, it does not appear that there is the shadow of evidence that the matter inoculated was not vaccine matter, "for it had been employed to vaccinate others, and had communicated to them a satisfactory disease." The patients were rendered unsusceptible of the small pox infection, and produced as described the regular vaccine pock; also, "in no instance was there any approach to a spurious disease." But let us suppose an extreme case, and one that has never happened in the experience of this institution, amidst perhaps a greater number of supplies of matter issued during the three first years, 1800, 1801, 1802, by this than by any other institution, *viz.* that a number of the cases inoculated at the same time with vaccine matter had subsequently taken the small pox, no imputation of blame, we trust, could in reason have been incurred. Were it required, however, we could adduce examples of such occurrences with matter furnished by those who have declared that matter ought not to be taken later *than the 8th day*, nor when *the areola is present*; which has been proposed as the boundary beyond which the inoculator is en-
joined

joined “*sacredly*” not to pass. Whether such rules be founded on experience, or are mere assertions from other grounds, it will, we hope, be satisfactory to the Public to be informed :—

1. That medical Practitioners who are known to the Establishment, or are introduced by a governor, have the opportunity of seeing the effects of matter of different periods of the pock, in the practice of the Institution.

2. Many Practitioners have availed themselves of these opportunities*.

3. The Register Tables are open to the inspection of the governors, in which are recorded the state and age of the matter employed, now for several preceeding years.

4. Though matter, especially that which is used after being exsiccated, frequently fails to excite the vaccina, yet in our experience we have heard of no mischief from it.

5. The most unequivocal testimonies of the efficacy of the vaccine matter, have been weekly

* See p. 76, in which the question of the age of matter was subjected to the issue of trial.

afforded the Institution ; and it is presumed in as great a proportion as it is reasonable to expect, from the nature of vaccine matter.

We consider then that we have proved by abundant experience, 1. That matter differs in different periods of the pock only, in being less efficacious in the later stages, *i. e.* in being rather more liable to fail.

2. That when such matter does fail, no other effects locally are produced than by matter from any earlier stages of the pock.

3. That when it does produce the cow pock, such cow pock does not differ from that produced by matter taken at any earlier period.

4. That matter taken during the areola does not produce any effects on inoculation different from matter of a pock without any areola, but in otherwise similar circumstances.

5. That when the vaccine vesicle suppurates, *i. e.* becomes a pustule, such matter ought not to be employed, except from necessity, because it rarely excites the cow pock ; although not more local affection is liable to be produced by it than

than by the clear fluid of the vaccine vesicle, when this fails to produce the specific affection, *viz.* cow pock.

6. Although the course of the cow pock be such, that similar phænomena usually appear at stated periods, the rule for taking matter should not be absolute as to any particular time, but should be *according to the state of the pock*; and the state of the pock may be the same in one patient on the 7th, 8th, and 9th day, that it is in another patient on the 13th, 14th, and 15th.

In conclusion :—So long as this Establishment conduct their practice in the same open manner they have hitherto done, and do not shrink from the discussion of contradicted points, but call for the determination by public trial, they confide in having the support of the cultivators of philosophy, and of the friends of humanity; whose good sense, and impartiality will prefer the evidence of experiment to the *mere assertions* of individuals.

With regard to the evidence of permanency of unsusceptibility, one of this establishment is qualified to offer it for a more remote time back by
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one year previous to the foundation of the institution, both from his own testimony and that of his numerous connections, even at this early period, whom he supplied with matter. Unless Dr. Woodville be an exception, there is, we believe, no other Practitioner who has had the subject of cow pock before his observation without the interruption of a week, and commonly without the interval of two or three successive days, for so extended a period as since the month of January 1799. To what extent we have availed ourselves of the advantages of this long experience will be seen in the course of this paper, especially in the Abstracts from Letters at the termination.

A
STATEMENT,

&c. &c.



A NUMBER of Cases, in the course of the last twelve months, have been published, and spoken of in many families, as instances of the small pox supervening in persons who had undergone the cow pock. An opinion, too, has been attempted to be propagated, that the unsusceptibility of taking the small pox, produced by the cow pock, continues only for a limited time. Some of these accounts claim from justice a respectful consideration, the authors of them being practitioners whose testimonies are of undeniable acceptance, who have written apparently with candour, and from worthy motives. Independently of the demands of justice, there are other reasons for the examination of these adverse reports. Much uneasiness, and, indeed, unhappiness has been excited in the minds of parents whose young offspring have been inoculated for the cow pock; by which means such parents, till lately, slept

in tranquillity, with respect to apprehensions of the small pox. The very continuance of the practice of the new inoculation at this Institution, it is taken for granted, implies that the members of the medical establishment believe that vaccination renders the human constitution unsusceptible of the small pox, notwithstanding the contrary statements. It is also to be supposed, that the same members have not undertaken and prosecuted the practice, without possessing originally justifiable grounds; nor without having availed themselves subsequently of what they considered to be great and decisive evidence: wherefore, it now remains for us to discharge the duty which we owe to the Supporters of the Institution in particular, and to the whole of human society, in publishing the result of such experience as appears best calculated for capacitating the Public to duly judge of the adverse statements under consideration; perhaps, to furnish practical information to inoculators of less experience; and for our justification in continuing the practice of vaccination.

The cases of the adverse side may be divided into four classes:

1st. Cases of the small pox by inoculation, in persons who had been supposed to have *recently* gone through the cow pock.

2d. Those who are asserted to have taken the small pox on inoculation, who had gone through
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the supposed vaccina at a comparatively *remote period*, viz. three or four years ago.

3d. Instances of the small pox supervening in what is termed the *natural way*, i. e. by variolous effluvia, in a short time after the supposed cow pock.

4th. Cases of the natural small pox taking place at a more distant period after vaccination, i. e. in at least three or four years.

Concerning the first class, viz. Cases of small pox by inoculation soon after the vaccina—a great number of recently vaccinated patients were inoculated for the small pox, as stated in our published Report*; and, in particular, by one of the establishment, many of the subjects were exposed to the severest test, in the presence of his pupils†, by inserting variolous matter in several punctures of each arm, directly from a variolous patient, but in no instance could the small pox be excited.

The mass of evidence, from the practice of this establishment, in addition to the great body of

* Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation, from the Practice of the Vaccine Pock Institution, during the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, &c. by the Physicians to the Institution. Printed for Reynell, 8vo, 1803.

† In the Summer Lectures, 1803, at the Institution, these trials were made not for his own satisfaction, but for the information, and for conviction in the minds of others.

evidence from so many other sources, has appeared for above two years, to have been more than sufficient to establish as a truth that persons who have *recently* gone through the vaccina are incapable of taking the small pox. Hence, of late it has not been thought requisite to continue the practice of inoculation for the small pox after vaccination at this Institution.

2dly. Concerning the second class, *viz.* Cases of small pox by inoculation at least three years after the vaccine affection. There seemed to be no reasonable ground for believing that the incapability of taking the small pox, being once produced, would only subsist for a certain time; because,

1st. There is no analogous* fact in favour of such a supposition.

2ndly. The cases of people, who had casually undergone the cow pock, being found many years afterwards, but previous to vaccine practice, incapable of the small pox by inoculation: and,

3dly. The cases published of variolous inoculation purposely of patients who had long before gone through the cow pock, contracted accidentally in milking, seemed to establish, on the firmest foundation, the truth, that persons who undergo

* What has been asserted of late, respecting the unsusceptibility of the plague, for a limited time after that disorder, merits attention, but cannot be deemed well authenticated.

the vaccine disorder, will be for life incapable of taking the small pox.

By way of justifying the new inoculation * soon after its proposal, in 1798, “for particular families, in which the small pox had proved unfavourable,” many persons who had undergone the cow pock, accidentally in milking, and who had never had the small pox, were inoculated for the small pox. The first experiments of this sort at this period, with the view just named, were those by one † of the writers of this statement, in the summer, 1798, among the servants of Mr. Willan’s milk farm, Mary-le-bone fields: and which were followed by more trials under the judicious care of Mr. Fermor ‡ in 1800.

As to our judgment of the instances which are from time to time heard of to contravene these truths, they did not alter our opinion; because, when we had an opportunity of personally examining the cases, we found either that some other eruption was mistaken for the small pox, or that the cow pock had not in reality been previously excited. Of late, however, the supposed instan-

* Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the *Variolæ Vaccinæ*, by E. Jenner, M. D. &c. 4to, 1798, p. 58.

† See An Inquiry into the History of the Cow Pock, p. 14.—25, 8vo, 1798, by G. Pearson, M. D. &c.

‡ Reflections on the Cow Pock, &c. By Wm. Fermor, Esq. 8vo, 1800.

ces of the failure of the new inoculation, in producing the desired unsusceptibility, have so far increased in number, and been represented to the public, on respectable authorities in such terms, as to require a new consideration of the evidence belonging to the questioned point. Notwithstanding this concession, we did not doubt that the facts from experience already obtained, when duly represented, would have been sufficient to vindicate the controverted truths ; but conceiving that great part of the public would feel conviction more readily from a resumption of former trials, it was determined to institute anew a certain number of experiments. These we shall detail, and trust they will speak so clearly for themselves as to render many remarks unnecessary.

On Monday, 11th of June, 1804, the following members of the medical establishment, *viz.* Dr. Pearson and Dr. Nihell:—Messrs. Payne and Forster:—Messrs. Gunning, Carpue, and Doratt, who inoculated the patients:—Mr. De Bruyn ; by the liberal permission of Dr. Woodville, met at the Small Pox Hospital to inoculate several persons with variolous matter, who had been vaccinated at this Institution, in the year 1800, being the first year of its practice. On this occasion they were attended by the following governors, *viz.* Dr. Woodville, Dr. Warren, and Mr. Wachsel.

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The number inoculated at this meeting was thirteen.

It was previously agreed that each of the subjects should be inoculated by three punctures on each arm at the bed-side of the patients in the small pox. On this visit several of the subjects of trial shook hands with the small pox patients, and they even kissed their lips. They remained in the small pox ward about half an hour.

WILLIAM MORGAN, No. 188, of the Institution Register, was vaccinated near four years ago, being then three years old.—It is recorded that there were two fine distinct vesicles which became characteristic scabs, and these left superficial scars; but no constitutional illness was produced by the cow pock inoculation. He was now inoculated with variolous matter of the 9th day pocks.

5th Day, June 15, Friday. At the Institution.—This patient, along with others, inoculated as above stated on the 11th, attended the committee and several governors.

It appears that he had been inoculated only in one arm, in two places, on the 11th current, where two small eruptions rose up, containing fluid. The appearances were more like those of the infection having taken, than in any of the other patients.

6th Day, Saturday. Attended at Dr. Pearson's lecture-room. The eruptions seemed to be scabbing.

8th Day, Monday.—At the *Institution*; where, besides the medical establishment, and several other governors, Dr. Pemberton, Dr. Ford, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Newby, and many students attended. The two eruptions were scabbing, and not at all the vaccine or variolous scabs.

15th Day, Monday.—At the *Institution*. One brown scab and one very small black scab, now not very unlike vaccine, were at this time formed. There had been no illness, nor eruptions.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, No. 310, of the Register, was vaccinated three years and a half ago.—During vaccination had a fine vesicle on each arm, which terminated in two well characterised black scabs, leaving two scars. Was ill on the 8th day, perhaps from the vaccine affection. Was inoculated for the small pox in the same circumstances as the preceding patient.

5th Day.—At the *Institution*. The inoculated parts shew no mark of agency of the variolous matter.

8th Day.—At the *Institution*. Scarcely marks on the inoculated places remain.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the left arm had one small scab the size of a large pin's head, otherwise had a vaccine appearance—not the smallest traces of the other punctures—no illness nor eruptions had come on.

SOPHIA

SOPHIA LAMLEY, No. 840, of the Register, vaccinated about two years ago, when aged two years; she had a scar on each arm from vaccination.

5th Day.—At the *Institution*. The six punctures have each some redness, which, however, appears to be going off.

8th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm there is one large red pimple or eruption, not unlike that of the third or fourth day, when the small pox infection takes effect. The two other punctured parts of this arm are red: but on the left arm only red marks appear from the punctures.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the left arm the red spots on the three punctured parts have disappeared, and now scarce a mark remains. On the right arm the three punctured parts are still more inflamed.—No illness nor eruption had supervened.—In a few days further, nothing appeared on the inoculated parts but small scabs.

ANNE STOREY, No. 283, of the Register, aged seven years when vaccinated, near four years ago, had then a well characterised vaccine vesicle on the right arm, ending in a genuine vaccine scab, and cicatrix, but there was no constitutional disorder. On the left arm, also, was an indistinct vesicle, leaving, however, a superficial scar. Had
been

been inoculated for the small pox soon after vaccination, but ineffectually.

5th Day, June 15.—At the *Institution*. Each of the six punctures, with variolous matter, has produced a red pimple.

8th Day.—At the *Institution*. Scarcely a mark on the six inoculated places was seen.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. No mark from the six punctures. No illness nor eruptions had supervened.

HENRY BOHN, No. 92, of the Register, was vaccinated above four years ago, being then aged four years.—Had, during vaccination, on the 8th day, a small vesicle, with an extensive areola for three days, and subsequently a fine vaccine scab, leaving a scar, but had no constitutional illness.

5th Day, June 15.—At the *Institution*. Scarcely a mark remains from the six places inoculated with variolous matter.

16th Day.—No further effect.

ELIZABETH LAMLEY, No. 239, of the Register, four years of age when vaccinated, near four years ago. Had had one distinct vaccine vesicle, which left a superficial scar, and there was no constitutional vaccine illness. Had already been inoculated for the small pox, with seventh day

day matter, soon after the cow pock, from a patient present, but ineffectually.

5th Day, Friday, June 15.—At the *Institution*. Merely red marks were seen from the six punctures of variolous inoculation.

8th Day, Monday, June 18.—At the *Institution*. Only one red spot, and two small marks appeared in one arm, and two little similar marks in the other arm.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. A red mark only remained from one of the punctures on the left arm; but no traces of the five other punctures.

JAMES MORGAN, No. 189, of the Register, aged eleven months when vaccinated, almost four years ago.—Had a well characterised vesicle on one arm which left a scar, but there was no constitutional vaccine illness.

5th Day, June 15.—At the *Institution*. The inoculated places exhibit only red marks.

8th Day.—At the *Institution*. Six marks remain from the six punctures of inoculation, with trifling scabs, but no illness.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. No marks from the six punctures remain, and neither illness nor eruptions had supervened.

JANE OSBORN, No. 311, of the Register, aged
two

two months, when vaccinated, three years and a half ago.—During vaccination had two fine vesicles and scabs, leaving scars, but no illness attended.

5th Day, June 15.—At the *Institution*. No mark of infection.

8th Day.—At the *Institution*. One large red prominent pimple from one of the inoculated parts, containing a fluid, was seen on one arm. On the other arm, on two inoculated places, two red marks were seen.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm is a black round scab from a pimple, disfigured by scratching. On the other arm were seen two red spots from the pimples gone off. No illness, nor eruptions.

MARY BOHN, No. 90, of the Register, aged two years and a half, when vaccinated, above four years ago. During vaccination had a very large vesicle on each arm, with great inflammation, but no constitutional illness. There was a sore arm subsequently for some time, like an issue, and had a scabby eruption at the time of the vaccine process, and for some weeks afterwards.

5th Day, June 15.—At the *Institution*. Not so much as a pimple from the inoculation.

16th Day, June 26.—No further effect.

No.

CAROLINE LAMLEY, No. 238, of the Register, when vaccinated, three years and three quarters ago, had a distinct vaccine vesicle and scab, leaving a deep scar, but not attended by any constitutional illness: had been inoculated for the small pox soon after vaccination, immediately from the subject present, as her sisters were, without any effect.

5th Day, June 15.—At the *Institution*. Merely marks remained from the punctures.

8th Day.—At the *Institution*. The punctured parts were scarcely visible.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. No redness at all from any of the punctures, but marks were left: was quite well.

On this occasion the following patients, *viz.* FREDERICK I. five years and a quarter old; CATHERINE I. aged seven years; and ELIZABETH I. aged four years and a quarter, were inoculated for the small pox, who had gone through the cow pock, under Dr. Pearson's care, very nearly four years ago. They were inoculated in three places in each arm with vesicle lymph of the ninth day. They had a scar from the cow pock on each arm from the former inoculation, but there was scarcely any vaccine constitutional illness.

During

During the cow pock in *Frederick* the measles eruption broke out on the 14th day after vaccination, and he was constitutionally ill on the 10th day, apparently from the cow pock. The measles observed their usual progress, which was favourable, and the vaccine pock went through its usual stages, as if not conjoined with any disease.

Catherine took the measles in two weeks after her brother *Frederick*, which were of the usual favourable sort, and in a few weeks further, *Elizabeth* went through this disease in the same favourable way.

6th Day.—*Frederick* was visited at home by Dr. Pearson and Mr. Carpue.—On the right arm, there appeared in one of the three punctured parts, a conical reddish pimple, but scarcely a visible mark from the two other punctures. On the left arm, there was one very small red spot in one punctured part, and two just visible marks on the others. Were informed that all the punctured parts looked very red the day after the insertions, sooner and redder than on the arms of the other children, and continued so for a day or two longer, during which time there was a tingling sensation and smarting in the arms.

10th Day.—The red pimple on the right arm is now become a vesicle with an areola, exactly like the usual cow pock on the 9th or 10th day,
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but there were no marks from the other two punctures; nor do any marks remain from the punctures on the left arm. A redness of the skin, not unlike some cases of scarlatina, broke out this day, but had no observable previous or attending constitutional disorder.

13th Day.—The rash is nearly gone off. Had not been in the least ill. The vaccine-like vesicle on the right arm is now become a very small black scab, which cannot be distinguished from one of the common but smallest vaccine scabs.

17th Day.—The little black scab still remains on the arm.

CATHERINE I. *6th Day.*—On the right arm appeared in the punctured parts one pretty large pimple and two small ones.—On the left arm was one pimple like that of the punctured parts the fifth day after variolous or vaccine inoculation, and two smaller pimples. Were informed that all the six punctures grew very red the day after insertion, and continued so about twenty-four hours.

10th Day.—On the right arm were *two vesicles like the usual ones on the 10th day in vaccination, with a pale areola*; of which a drawing has been executed. On the left arm was one vesicle exactly like the usual cow pock on the 10th day, with areola. The pimples from
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the three other punctures were gone off.—Has not been in the least disordered, nor had any pain of the arm-pits; only complained of difficulty to avoid scratching, the itching being so great.

13th Day.—On the right arm were two brownish vesicles beginning to scab, not unlike vaccine ones, except being of a brownish yellow. On the left arm also was a similar pock.—Took matter, upon a lancet*, from both these eruptions. The other three punctures produced no effect.—Inflammation was later in coming on than in the other children. No illness attended.

15th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the left arm was one dark-brown, horn-like, smooth scab, exactly like the vaccine of the 15th day. On the right arm were two scabs also like vaccine ones. These three scabs were so like vaccine ones, that

* On Tuesday, July 24th, a patient attended the Institution who had been inoculated by Mr. De Bruyn on the 9th, in three places in one arm, with this lancet; all the punctures took effect, and there had been the usual course of the inoculated small pox. The eruptions were declared by all present, *viz.* twenty-two medical gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Woodville, and Mr. Wachsel, to be variolous ones now in the vesicle state.

Hence a small pock may have the obvious properties of the cow pock, as in this instance; and we have several times seen the cow pock resemble the usual small pock in the *vesicle stage*; for we do not recollect that either the one or the other ever supplicated, *i. e.* ever became a *pustule*.

several

several members of the medical establishment present, declared that, from mere inspection, they should consider them as well characterised cow pock scabs ; and of course, as far as can be pronounced from the simple examination of scabs, that security against the small pox in such patients was thereby effected.—Had not been constitutionally disordered.

ELIZABETH I. *6th Day*.—Two of the three punctured parts on the right arm had a red appearance. On the left arm were three very small red pimples, not unlike the small pox or cow pock on the third day after inoculation. Had been disordered these two or three days by feverish symptoms.

10th Day.—The right arm had upon it one pimple, with pale red areola, and one red spot. From the third puncture on this arm, not so much as a mark.—On the left arm were only three marks from the three punctures.

13th Day.—On the right arm were two black scabs, as large as pins' heads only, but exactly the colour and figure of cow pock scabs. No traces of the other punctures.

17th Day.—Black scabs still remain.

On Friday, June 15th, Dr. PEARSON communicated the following Ten additional Cases of
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Counter-Proof, by Inoculation of Small Pox Matter, to the Thirteen inoculated on the 11th current. The first Five Subjects were inoculated on Thursday 14th current, by himself and Mr. WACHSEL, with variolous Matter from Eruptions of the 8th Day of a Patient present, with whom they shook Hands. Three Punctures were made in each Arm, by which the Matter was introduced with unusaul Care. The other Five Patients were inoculated by Mr. WACHSEL, and with his Leave communicated to the Institution.

1st. Miss L. about five years of age, had been vaccinated four years and four months ago, viz. February 5th, 1800, by Dr. Pearson, by two punctures, but only one took effect; producing a distinct vaccine vesicle, and well characterised scab; from which a very superficial scar remains. While in the cow pock, she was disordered for a few hours on the 5th day, apparently from teething.

On the 28th February, 1800, she was re-inoculated in one arm, in two places, with recent fluid vaccine matter; and in the other arm with dried but recent variolous matter. In two days the arm vaccinated, inflamed like a gnat bite, but went off in two or three days, and the arm variolated was not at all inflamed.

3d Day

3d Day of present Inoculation.—The punctured parts all appear red.

5th Day.—The red spots have much faded.

8th Day.—Scarcely perceive the punctured parts. Is in perfect health.

Miss SOPHIA L. three years and a half old, had been vaccinated about two years and three quarters ago. There was a deeper scar on each arm than on her sister's.

3d Day.—The punctured parts were scarce red.

5th Day.—On the left arm was one large brownish pimple, conical and large as the chicken pock at its height, with a distinct areola. The two other punctures in this arm have produced two small whitish pimples. On the right arm were three small red pimples like those of the 3d or 4th day of the cow pock.

8th Day.—Nothing but small scabs were seen in the inoculated parts.

These two children had been much exposed to the small pox since vaccination, and especially resided in a family where five persons had died nearly at the same time of the small pox.

The next three children, *viz.* THOMAS, WILLIAM, and JOSEPH ANDREWS, had been vaccinated at the Institution four years ago, and are recorded in the register tables.

Thomas Andrews, No. 98 of the Register, aged five years when inoculated for the cow pock, had been vaccinated in one place in each arm, which took effect, producing on each arm a red pimple on the fourth day, which grew to well characterised vesicles on the 8th. These became in the usual course fine large black scabs by the 15th day, leaving a scar in each arm. Fever supervened on the 9th day.

5th Day, Monday, 18th June.—Attended at the *Institution*. There appeared only three marks in each arm, in the parts inoculated, without inflammation.

14th Day, Wednesday, 27th.—The marks in the arms from the punctures were scarcely visible.

William Andrews, No. 99 of the Register, aged three years when vaccinated, had been inoculated for the cow pock in one place in each arm, which produced two red pimples on the 4th day, and two large distinct vesicles were formed on the 8th day. There was a little fever on the 9th day, and the vesicles became large vaccine scabs on the 15th day, leaving two deep scars.

5th Day, Monday.—Attended at the *Institution*. The three punctured parts in each arm were red, as if the infection had taken.

14th

14th Day.—The marks from the inoculated places with variolous matter were scarcely visible.

Joseph Andrews, No. 97, of the Register, aged one year and a half when vaccinated, had been vaccinated in one place in each arm, and two distinct vesicles were produced in the usual course, but the scabs had a fluid under them as late as the 15th day.

5th Day, Monday.—Attended at the *Institution*. Scarcely vestiges from the punctures remained.

13th Day.—The marks from the punctures were scarcely visible.

It is worthy of notice, that subsequently to the vaccination of these three children, the small pox broke out in their family, of which one child and a servant died; with both of whom our three vaccinated subjects had much intercourse.

M. A. NOTT, vaccinated by Mr. Wachsel, two years and three quarters ago, and had a scar on each arm; was variolated, by three punctures in each arm, by the bed-side of a small pox patient, on the 9th current.

On the 14th the report was, that the punctures for three days had produced little pimples, which then began to die away.

WILLIAM DIXEY, vaccinated four years ago by Mr. Wachsel; had two scars on one arm.—Was inoculated for the small pox, by the same gentleman as the above, on Wednesday, June 13th.

ELIZABETH DIXEY, vaccinated three years ago, by Mr. Wachsel; had two scars.—Was inoculated for the small pox as the preceding, on Wednesday, June 13th.

LAWRENCE DIXEY, vaccinated two years ago, by Mr. Wachsel; had two scars.—Was inoculated for the small pox on Wednesday, June 13th, as the preceding.

ANN DIXEY was vaccinated by Mr. Wachsel fourteen months ago, and had two scars.—Was variolated on the 13th, as the last related.

11th Day, Saturday, June 23d.—Mr. Wachsel reported that the arms of all the above five patients had exhibited a gnat-bite-like appearance on the parts inoculated, which went off on the 5th and 6th day; but there was fluid enough in them to have taken it for inoculation, and that no indisposition had been observed in any of them.

On Friday, June 22d, Dr. PEARSON communicated the Four following Cases of Variolous Inoculation, as a Test of the Effect of Vaccination, in Addition to the Twenty-three already recorded.

1st. SAMUEL WILLIAM YEWMAN, about four and a half years of age; had been vaccinated at this Institution, above four years ago, and is recorded in the Register, No. 76.—Had the usual vesicles and scabs of vaccination, without any illness attending. There was a distinct scar on each arm.

On Wednesday, the 20th June, the right and also the left arm were inoculated in three places with variolous matter, which had been taken from the subject two days before. The right arm was also inoculated in three places, with matter from Catherine and Elizabeth J. p. 14—17.

6th Day, Monday.—At the *Institution*. All the nine punctures had inflamed nearly alike on the second and third day, and have left nine distinct marks.—Been quite well; and no further effects were subsequently produced by the inoculation.

The 2d, 3d, and 4th Cases this day communicated were those of three children of Mr. Smith, Surgeon, Chelsea, viz. WILLIAM, EMMA, and CHARLES.—1st. *William*, had gone through the

cow pock, under Dr. Pearson's care, four years and a quarter ago.—2d. *Emma*, had been vaccinated two years and a quarter ago : and the third, *Charles*, about six months since, by their father. They had all scars from the former inoculation.

On Thursday morning, 21st June, Dr. Pearson inoculated, with unusual care, these three subjects, by three punctures in each arm, with variolous matter, quite fluid, which had been taken from a patient a few hours before.

5th Day.—One of the children, *Charles*, had on the right arm three pocks as large as usual on the seventh day of the cow pock, but more conical, more opaque, and more brown and uneven, surrounded by a fine pink areola of small and unequal extent. There was a serum-like fluid in these pocks, which Dr. P. took upon a lancet.

On the left arm were only two pocks similar to those just described. Was quite well, and had no pain on pressure in the arm-pit.

The other two children were from home, but Mr. Smith reported that the matter had taken effect in all the six punctured places in the same manner as above just described in the one seen by Dr. P.

10th Day.—*Charles Smith.*—On the right arm were three large brownish scabby pocks, with red bases, but very unlike small pox, and had not
sup-

suppurated.—On the left arm were one larger reddish scabbed eruption, and one smaller, besides a small pimple. These eruptions were not unlike either vaccine or variolous ones, with the heads rubbed off. To-day this child was disordered, probably from teething, otherwise had not been ill.

14th Day.—Three scabbed eruptions were, on each arm, much alike; blackish at the top, and red at their bases.

19th Day.—Had two black scabs on each arm, not unlike the vaccine; a fifth was a large yellow one, and a sixth had fallen off, and left a scar.

27th Day.—Scabs all fallen off; have left three superficial scars on the right arm, and very evident marks on the left.

38th Day.—Three red marks appeared from the scabs fallen off from one arm; and two large similar marks on the other arm.

Saturday, 10th Day.—*Emma* had upon the right arm two brown scabbed eruptions, and a red pimple, with red bases. On the left arm were three distinct pocks, scabbed, without any areola or red bases.—Had not been at all unwell.

14th Day.—Had two large yellowish scabs on the right arm, ready to fall off, and one very small scab. On the left arm also were two large yellow scabs, and one small one.—Had not been ill.

Left

The left arm was re-inoculated in three places with fresh vaccine fluid matter, and three punctures were made with a clean lancet.—The right arm was re-inoculated with variolous matter, but not so recent as the vaccine, having been taken upon glass four days before.

19th Day.—The punctures with variolous matter in the *right arm* produced the morning after inoculation * three gnat-bite-like appearances, to alarm Mrs. S. to whom the trial had not been mentioned; and continued to grow so as to have even a little fluid in them yesterday; but to-day they are dry, though red, and of the usual size of cow pocks on the 9th day, and pretty nearly resembling the three eruptions on the same arm, of the same age, from the former inoculation on the 23d June, now nineteen days ago; the scabs of which have fallen off, and left superficial scars.

On the left arm the three insertions of vaccine matter of this second trial five days ago, only produced three red marks, and the three punctures, with the clean lancet, produced barely redness for a few days.

* The willingness of medical practitioners, as in this instance, to inoculate for the small pox after the cow pock in their own families, may be considered as an irresistible proof of their confidence in the security of vaccination against the variolous disorder, and of the harmlessness of introducing, under the skin, in such cases, variolous matter.

27th Day.

27th Day.—The scabs from the second variolous inoculation still remained, and very superficial scars were left from the former variolous inoculation. A drawing was taken by Medland, on Friday, 13th July, the twenty-second day.

38th Day.—Six red marks appear from the scabs fallen from one arm, and all nearly alike; and two red marks on the other arm. No marks from the punctures with the clean lancet.

Saturday, 10th Day.—*William's* left arm exhibited three pocks in the scabbed state, of a blackish colour, of nearly the size of small pox, but not so ragged at the edges, nor so uniform and defined as vaccine ones. There was also a fourth eruption which was much smaller, and seemed to have been excited by the others, to which it was contiguous; it was a large whitish pimple. The areola, or rather erythema, had extended half way down this arm, but to-day had faded away, and the margin or extreme border only remained.

On the right arm were two large scabbing pocks, with much areola still remaining; was sick at stomach on Thursday, the eighth day; and had been feverish ever since, but the eruptions began to scab on Wednesday the seventh day. Had complained also of back-ache, and of pain of arm-pits, and was hot from fever for two days, but pretty well to-day.

Wednesday, 14th Day.—On the left arm were
three

three black scabs, not so bright, nor smooth and round as vaccine ones, and smaller.—On the right arm were two black scabs, and a third had fallen off.

Monday, 19th Day.—On the left arm are three black scabs, not unlike the vaccine, being black, round, smooth and even.—Right arm as before.

*Wednesday, 28th Day**.—Right arm has still two small vaccine-like scabs.—Left arm has also still three scabs; one, the largest, is rather green, and the other two are blackish. They were ready to fall off, and, on removing them, left very superficial scars.

Saturday, 38th Day.—Appearances of red places from scabs fallen off, as in the other cases of this family.

On Tuesday, June 26th, Dr. PEARSON, in addition to the foregoing twenty-seven Cases, communicated the four following Instances; for two of which the Institution owed its Obligations to the Zeal and Liberality of a valuable Governor, Mr. MARSHAL, Surgeon, in Hart Street, as well as for seven other subsequent ones.

Miss H. of Chelsea, aged about four years and a half, had the cow pock four years and two months ago, viz. in May, 1800, under the direction of Dr. Pearson.

* A drawing was executed by Medland, on Friday, 10th July, twenty-third day.

It

It may be worthy of relating that on the fifth day of vaccination eruptions of the rash kind, came on somewhat like the tooth rash, which went off in three or four days ; while the vaccine vesicles grew in the usual time to their ordinary size, leaving, after the scabs had fallen off, a scar on each arm.—There was no constitutional illness. It was remarked that if this eruption had come on about the ninth or tenth day, it would have been imputed to the vaccine affection.—This child had enjoyed good health up to this time ; but had been subject, from time to time, to a very itching kind of eruption of small pimples, which, as is frequent, was ascribed to the cow pock.

She was inoculated on Saturday morning, the 23d of June, by three punctures in the right arm, with variolous matter, taken two days before from the subject by Mr. Wachsel: and in the *left arm*, three punctures were made, into which was inserted cow pock matter quite fluid, taken the preceding day, and kept completely excluded from the air, between plates of glass, one of which had a little cavity for holding the matter.

The object was here to shew the comparative effects of vaccine and variolous matter, in a person who had undergone the cow pock.

Monday, 3d Day.—All the six punctured places had alike inflamed, and were red on the day
after

after the insertion of vaccine and variolous matter.

Saturday, 8th Day.—On the right arm, variolated, were seen two brown eruptions large as small pox, but conical, hard, scabbing, red at their bases, and one large pimple. On the left arm, vaccinated, were three scabbing eruptions similar to those on the right arm, but smaller.—Was feverish to-day, as was supposed, from having caught cold.

Thursday, 13th Day.—On the left arm are only three very small scabbed pimples. On the right are three pretty large brown and yellow scabs, one with a red margin, and several little red pimples, probably from the matter of the eruption near them. Has still the itching complaint, and feverish as before; but not worse.

Monday, 17th Day.—On the right arm, variolated, were three brown rough scabs, not unlike small pox, one of which fell off, and seemed to leave a pit.—On the left arm, vaccinated, were three very small scabs, not larger than the smallest pins' heads.

21st Day.—On the right arm was one round scab, of a greenish colour, large as ordinary cow pock, and two other smaller blackish ones. On the left arm not even marks were to be seen.

ANN BARRY, of St. Martin's Church-yard,
aged about five years, had been vaccinated near four
years

years ago, by Mr. Marshall, in one arm only, which was much scarred, there having been a considerable phlegmonous inflammation.—On *Thursday*, June 21st, recent variolous matter was insinuated by three punctures in each arm in a transverse upper row, and also recent vaccine matter by three punctures in each arm, in a similar lower row, by Mr. Marshall with Dr. Pearson.

Friday evening.—In *thirty hours*, after insertion of matter, both arms had red pimples in all the six punctured places like the usual ones on the fifth day of variolous, or vaccine inoculation.

3d Day, Saturday. At Dr. Pearson's *Lecture-Room*.—The punctured parts exhibited large hard red pimples, and those from the vaccine could not be distinguished from those by variolous matter.

Wednesday, 7th Day.—On the *left arm* the upper variolous row of punctures has produced only marks. The lower vaccine row consists of a large inflamed pimple between two small ones not inflamed.

On the *right arm*. The upper variolous row of punctures are merely marks; the lower row consists of one phlegmonous pimple, as if containing pus, and one black ill-defined scab on one side.

Saturday, 10th Day. On the *left arm*, the
middle

middle puncture of the vaccine row has produced a little angry looking boil, with hardness of the muscle under it, much pain, and some swelling. The two eruptions on each side are only small little scabbed pimples.

On the *right* arm no pain, but the vaccine row consists of a yellow scab and two smaller scabbed pimples without any pain or swelling, or soreness. Had been very restless from fever all the yesterday and night, but better to day.

In two days farther, the little boil being suppurated, it burst, and discharged pus, while the part sloughed off, leaving a hole like an issue hole, which healed in a week's time.

It was now recollected that the lancet point, in the struggle of the child while inoculating, was broken off, and probably remained in the part which occasioned this painful affection.

CHARLOTTE BARRY had been vaccinated when twenty months old, at the Institution, and recorded under No. 1879. Had three distinct vaccine vesicles on the eighth day, from three insertions ; a fever on the tenth ; and last of all three characteristic scabs.

She was inoculated as the preceding subject, with the same parcels of matter.

Friday evening.—*Thirty hours* after insertion of matter, all the punctured parts were covered
with

with red pimples, like those of fifth day after vaccine or variolous inoculation.

Saturday, 3d Day.—At Dr. Pearson's *Lecture Room.*—Much the same appearances were noticed as described, on her sister's arm.

Wednesday, 7th Day.—On the upper row of punctures on the left arm, there is a large, but very pale red pimple, and two small ones. No heat nor inflammation.

On the two lower rows are red marks only. On the right arm the upper row of punctures has one very distinct vesicle, but with a pale red basis, and scarce a mark on each side from the two other punctures.

8th Day.—At the *Institution.* Only marks just perceivable on the punctured parts, with two or three very small scabs.

11th Day.—Quite well. Only marks just perceivable in the inoculated places.

LOUISA BUTTERFIELD, No. 229, on the Register, aged near six years. Had been vaccinated at the Institution about four years ago. On the eighth day after vaccination; having rubbed off the vesicles a day or two before; she was vaccinated a second time without effect: but vesicles again formed duly from the first inoculation, and afforded the usual scabs. Was feverish from the fifth to the eighth day. A scar remains from the cow-pock.

Was inoculated with the same parcels of varicellous matter and vaccine matter, and by the same number of punctures as the preceding, under Dr. Pearson's inspection, on Thursday evening, June 21st.

Tuesday, 6th Day.—The appearances on the right arm were large irregularly figured pimples in the punctured parts. On the left were the same appearances, but less marked.

Thursday, 8th Day.—On the right arm three upper punctures have only produced red marks.—The lower row of punctures has two large brown scabs, and a third as small as a pin's head, and black. On the left arm, the upper row of punctures, has only three small red marks, and the lower only three small yellow scabs.

Tuesday, 20th Day.—On both arms, on the lower row of punctures, are two scabs, not very unlike vaccine; though only of a horny brown colour; but merely three, just visible, marks remain on the upper row of punctures.

On Saturday, June 23, the following five further Patients, in Addition to the Thirty-one preceeding, were inoculated for the Small Pox, at the Small Pox Hospital, as a Test of the prophylactic Efficacy of the Cow Pock. On this Occasion there attended Drs. PEARSON and NIHELL—Mr. KEATE—Messrs.

*Messrs. GUNNING, CARPUE, and DORATT
—Mr. DE BRUYN, of the Medical Establish-
ment—and Mr. WACHSEL, a Governor.*

MARY BURRELL, No. 24, of the Register, was inoculated four years and about four months ago, at this Institution. She was then seven months old, and at the breast; was cutting teeth, with fever, during the whole time of the vaccine process. Had two fine vesicles on the eighth day, and two scabs on the eleventh; one surrounded by a red areola. A rash came out on the ninth day and disappeared on the tenth. A scar is left on one arm.—Was variolated at the bed-side of the patient, in the Small Pox Hospital, in three places in each arm; and was also vaccinated in one arm in three places, with fluid matter from a subject present.

4th Day.—Heard from the mother that the arms were much inflamed.

6th Day.—At the *Institution*. One arm has three large red pimples from the vaccine punctures, and three scabby kind of vesicles, with red bases, from the variolous punctures, but have not the characteristics of either distinct cow pock, or of small pox. On the other arm are three large red eruptions barely with areola.

21st Day.—At the *Institution*. Two scabs only remain on the left, and three upon the right
D 2 arm,

arm, probably all from the variolous punctures. They are not very unlike vaccine scabs, but are of a greenish black colour, and rough. They are likely to leave pits. Has been quite well.

HANNAH LLOYD.—No. 51, on the Register of our Institution, was vaccinated in one arm, four years and three months ago, being then six years of age. The infection took in the usual time, producing a distinct vesicle, with a red margin, or areola, and a scab. There was no observable constitutional disorder, but a few eruptions broke out on the arms.—The scar of the cow pock was scarcely perceivable.—Was variolated and vaccinated as the preceeding patient.

ANNE LLOYD.—No. 50, of our Register, underwent vaccination at the same time with her sister. She was then eight years of age. The infection took effect by one puncture in the usual time, and terminated in the distinct vaccine scab, leaving a scar.—There was no observable constitutional disorder.—Was inoculated and vaccinated as the preceeding patient.

Wednesday, 5th Day.—Dr. Pearson saw the arms of this and the preceeding patient, which exhibited scarcely red marks where inoculated, equally from the vaccine as variolous matter, but had been redder.—After this time even the red marks in both patients gradually disappeared.

GEORGE

GEORGE BURRELL, No. 652, of our Register, was vaccinated two years and a quarter ago, then eight months of age.—Had a distinct vaccine vesicle on each arm, terminating in a well-formed scab, leaving a cicatrix in each.—Was ill from the eighth to the eleventh day, but probably from a common cold.—Was variolated and vaccinated as the preceeding.

Thursday, 6th Day.—At the *Institution*. On one arm is a large pimple, neither of the figure of cow pock, nor small pox, but containing lymph; is rather conical, has a red base, and not unlike some irregular vaccine pocks, of the seventh or eighth day, also one smaller eruption;—both from the variolous matter.—The third puncture with variolous matter produced no effect.—On the other arm only three red pimples, the size of pins' heads, and exactly the same as red pimples from vaccine punctures.

Monday, 17th Day.—On the right arm are one black scab, like vaccine, upper row, and two marks below. On the left arm are one irregular figured vaccine scab, of the upper row, and little marks near them.

Saturday, 29th Day.—One superficial scar are produced on the *right* arm by the variolous matter, and three, just visible, marks of punctures. On the *left* arm there remain only, just visible, marks of the punctures.

MARY CHRISTIE, No. 115, in the Institution Register, was inoculated when thirteen months of age, four years ago, and had two distinct vaccine vesicles, attended by fever, on the tenth and eleventh days, which became equally well characterised scabs. Had one scar from the cow pock.

Was inoculated for the small pox and cow-pock as the preceeding.

Tuesday 26th, 4th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the left arm the three punctures with variolous matter, have excited eruptions, with red bases, similar to those of the seventh or eighth day after variolous inoculation. One of the three punctures with vaccine matter, has produced a vaccine-like eruption, with a red basis around it. The other two punctures with vaccine matter have failed.

The three punctures on the left arm with variolous matter, have only produced three marks.

Tuesday, 11th Day.—At the *Institution*. On one arm a scab from the vaccine, and one similar one from the variolous puncture remaining, which is very small, and like the vaccine scab. —On the other arm no mark even remains.

Again inoculated by three punctures each arm with vaccine matter from a subject then present.

13th Day.—At the *Institution*. No effect but three marks from vaccine inoculation two days before.

Saturday,

Saturday, 15th Day.—Not a trace of last vaccine inoculation five days ago.—On the right arm one little scab remains black, and one little pimple, from the former inoculation.

Friday, June 29th, Mr. MARSHALL, of Hart Street, Bloomsbury, a Governor of this Institution, with Dr. PEARSON, inoculated the Six following Patients, in Addition to the Thirty-six foregoing ones.

MARY ANN THWAITES, three years and a half old, had been vaccinated three years and a quarter ago, by Mr. Marshall. There was left in one arm a scar from the one vesicle produced during vaccination. No illness except a little heaviness one day, nor pain in the arm-pits, during the vaccine course.—Three places in each arm were inoculated with recent variolous matter, and three with recent vaccine.

3d Day, Sunday.—The three variolated parts of one arm, and two of the other, produced red pimples, scarce different from three pimples of each arm by vaccination.

5th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the left arm the three punctures with vaccine matter, produced one small yellowish scab, and two red pimples. The punctures on this, and the other arm with variolous matter, produced very small

scabs and small red pimples.—See a drawing by Lees.

11th Day.—Was visited at home. On the left arm was one scab, large as small pox, with top rubbed off, and two small scabs, size of pins' heads, from vaccine matter; and on the same arm were two red spots, with little skin separating from them, produced by variolous matter. On the right arm were three little scabs, the size of pins' heads, from variolous matter; and only just visible marks from the vaccine punctures.

23d Day.—On the right arm were left three marks from the vaccine matter, two, just visible, punctures from the variolous; and one large scab still remained from a variolous pimple, which had been scratched.—On the left arm was one superficial scar and two marks from the vaccine punctures, and one superficial scar and two marks from the variolous punctures.

Three children of the name of DOVER at No. 32, Queen Street, Bloomsbury Square, were the next of the five above alluded to, *viz.*

Charles Dover, aged six years, had been vaccinated four years ago, as attested by Mr. Marshall. There was a scar from one vesicle. Was not at all disordered during the cow pock.—Variolous matter was inserted by three punctures in each arm.

4th Day, Monday.—The arms of this patient, like the two other *Dovers*, having three pimples on each arm, only some more red and large than others.

7th Day.—At the *Institution*. Only six red marks from the punctures, which totally disappeared in a week's time.

Philip Dover, aged four years and three months.—While in the vaccina, four years ago, had one vesicle, leaving a scar; but had no constitutional disorder.—Was variolated as the preceeding subject.

7th Day.—At the *Institution*. Six red marks from the six punctures.

11th Day.—Had only six red marks, which went off in a week's time.

John Dover, two years of age, underwent the vaccine affection by inoculation, in two places in one arm. There was excessive inflammation extending from the shoulder to the wrist, but was not apparently ill, except from the sore arm.—Was variolated as the two preceeding subjects.

7th Day.—Six, just visible, marks from the six punctures.

11th Day.—Was seen at home.—Had only six red spots, just visible, from the six punctures.

J. MAR-

J. MARSHALL, about two years of age, had been inoculated for the cow pock at the *Institution* about six months ago, and is registered, No. 1831.—Had one vesicle only, without any observable illness, except a little fretfulness one night.—On Friday, 29th of June, he was inoculated in three places in each arm with variolous; and also in three places with vaccine matter.

Sunday, 3d Day.—All the punctured parts much alike, with red bases; only differed from *Dovers'* in most of them, having white heads; but the punctured parts with vaccine matter, were smaller than those with the variolous matter.

Wednesday, 6th Day.—Three upper variolous punctures were very red, and indeed somewhat vesicular, of conical figures, with red bases: on each arm alike.—Lower vaccine punctures had only red marks.

7th Day.—At the *Institution*. Three upper punctures on each arm were very red, with little scabs upon the top of the eruption. Under row had only marks.

11th Day.—Seen at *home*. The upper row of punctures had large scabs as of small pox new rubbed off; the lower had only marks on each arm.

23d Day.—The upper row of scabs fallen off, and left marks, but scarcely scars; alike on each arm, and the lower row of punctures on each arm has not left traces of them.

ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH HAM, aged five years, underwent the vaccina, four years and nine months ago, which left a scar.—Was now inoculated with variolous matter in three places in each arm.

Wednesday, 6th Day.—Seen at home. The six punctures had been all red, but to-day only marks remain.

Saturday, 16th Day.—Nothing to be seen on the arms from the inoculation.

The Two following were added to the preceding Forty-two, by Dr. PEARSON, from the List of his private Patients, June 29th, Friday Evening.

Miss W. aged six years, had been inoculated under Dr. Pearson's direction in May, 1799, of course five years ago, by inserting matter on a thread, (for want of fresh matter), into one arm; which produced an irregular figured vaccine vesicle, and hence a broad deep scar; yet was not perceivably disordered while undergoing vaccination. Had been inoculated for the small pox, in one arm, and for the cow pock in the other, fourteen days after vaccination, which produced a pimple, and thereby a very small areola.—She was now inoculated by three upper punctures in each arm for the small pox; and also by three punctures in each arm, in a lower row, for the cow pock.

pock. Both kinds of matter were dry on glass, but recent, and were of course moistened.

4th Day, Monday, July 2d.—On the right arm the three upper punctures with variolous matter only produced pretty large red marks; but the three lower punctures produced one pretty large red pimple, with a white head, and two smaller pimples.—The three lower punctures with vaccine matter excited red pimples.

7th Day.—At the *Institution*. Upper row of three punctures with variolous matter produced three red pimples, with white heads; and lower row of vaccine only excited three red marks; on each arm the same.

18th Day, Monday, July 16th.—Little brown scabs fallen off from upper row of variolous pimples, leaving three superficial scars, but only just traces of lower row of the pimples of each arm.

Master G. W. about five years of age, had gone through the cow pock, about three years and a half ago, and was now inoculated with variolous and vaccine matter, as the preceding.

7th Day.—At the *Institution*. Left arm, upper row of punctures produced one small black scab, and two red marks. Lower row had only three marks. On right arm only six marks.

18th Day.—Little scabs all fallen off, leaving, scarce visible, vestiges of the six pimples on each arm.

arm. Imputes the trifling scabs chiefly to scratching.

The Two following had been inoculated at the Institution Two Years ago.

Saturday, 30th June.—ELIZABETH JAMES, registered in our tables, No. 917, aged eight years, had not been at all ill during vaccination; but there was a vesicle, with a fine large areola round the arm which left a scar.—Each arm was inoculated in three places with variolous matter.

Sunday.—In *twenty-four hours* from inoculation.—Six red pimples appeared, exactly like gnat bites. One arm was also on this day inoculated with vaccine matter in three places.

3d Day of former, and 2d of latter Inoculation, Monday, three p. m.—Red pimples from yesterday's inoculation are as large as those of the day preceding.

Tuesday, 4th Day of variolous, and 3d of vaccine inoculation.—Six red pimples appeared in one arm, and three in the other, of a pale red, as if declining, no difference between the vaccine and the variolous; but one or two had white heads, as if containing lymph, of the size of the smallest pins' heads.

Thursday, the 6th Day of variolous, and 5th of vaccine inoculation.—On left arm three red marks,

marks, from punctures with variolous matter. On the right arm were only one large pimple from variolous matter, and five red marks, both from variolous and vaccine matter.

Wednesday, July 25th, the 26th day from variolous, and 25th from vaccine inoculation.—

On the right arm are vestiges of three pimples, from vaccine inoculation, and one of variolous. On the left arm one vestige only of a pimple, scabbed off, from a variolous puncture. No illness nor eruption.

SARAH JAMES, two years and a half old, vaccinated as the above at the Institution, two years ago, and registered under No. 916. Had a fine vaccine pock, but no areola ; scarce left one scar.

*Saturday, 30th June.—*Was inoculated with variolous matter, as the above.

*Sunday.—*Twenty-four hours after inoculation were six red pimples, like the above, only less red and smaller.—Was inoculated with vaccine matter in three places, in one arm.

*Tuesday, 4th Day of variolous, and 3d of vaccine inoculation.—*Three upper pimples from variolous inoculation appear with little white heads, not unlike very small chicken pox. The lower row from vaccine inoculation are only red spots. The other arm with only three variolous punctured

punctures, has three pimples with white heads and red bases.

Thursday.—At the *Institution*. *6th Day of variolous, and 5th of vaccine inoculation.*—Left arm, upper row of variolous punctures, like 5th day after either variolous or vaccine inoculation, and lower like 3d day.—Right arm exhibits three red marks.

Wednesday, 26th from variolous, and 25th from vaccine inoculation.—Marks from three scabs, fallen off, on each arm, of variolous punctures, but none from the vaccine ones. No eruptions nor illness.

Saturday, June 30th, Dr. PEARSON, with Mr. SMITH, Surgeon, Chelsea, inoculated the Three following Children, who had been vaccinated at the Institution.

L. WHITE, Robinson's Lane, now seven years of age, had been inoculated for the cow pock about four years and a half ago, at the Institution, and is registered under No. 13. During the vaccine affection, had one fine vesicle, with a red areola on the eighth day. Was disordered on the ninth day with heat, head-ache, and pain of the arm-pits of the arm inoculated.—A scar remained on one arm. Quite well ever since that process; but was previously in bad health, having had scab-

by

eruptions from time to time, which have left small pits, like those of the chicken pox, or even small pox, over the face, and several parts of the body. The eyes were inflamed and sore for a considerable time, so as to lose the sight of it; but got well after the cow pock.—Each arm was this day variolated by three punctures, being the lower row; and vaccinated also by three punctures, being the upper row, with matter taken from the subjects a few hours previously.

Wednesday, 5th Day.—On one arm, upper and lower row of pimples much alike, and scabbing: some were pimples like fifth or sixth day of vaccine or variolous inoculation.—On the other arm, three upper vesicular pimples, were like sixth or seventh day vaccine or variolous ones.

Monday, 10th Day.—On the right arm only marks left from the six punctured parts of each arm.

Thomas White, aged two years and a half, had undergone the process of vaccination about six months before, and is registered at the Institution, under No. 1767; had one vesicle which did not rise in the usual way for eight days; but at last it became of the common size, and distinct; by which a scar was left on the arm, but was not perceived to have been at all ill.—Was inoculated for the small pox and the cow pock in the same manner as the preceding.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, 5th Day.—Each arm, on three upper punctures with vaccine matter, only exhibited marks; and three lower, produced two eruptions, like gnat bites, and one red mark.

Monday, 10th Day.—On the right arm, from variolous inoculation, is one scab exactly like the vaccine; being black, smooth, spherical, and defined; and there is a red eruption, with head fallen off. From the vaccine inoculation only three red marks.—On the left arm were three, just visible, marks remaining from the variolous, and none from the vaccine inoculation.

JAMES WHITE, seven months old, had been vaccinated at the Institution at the same time as *Thomas White*, and is registered, No. 1768. Had one distinct vesicle only, attended with a large red areola. A scar was produced by it. Was not at all ill during vaccination. Was inoculated, as the two preceding, for the small pox, and the cow pock.

Wednes. 5th Day.—On right arm, three punctured parts scabbing, and not unlike heads of cow pock rubbed off. On left arm, three upper punctures exhibit small red pimples; and lower two smaller ones, and one as large as cow pock of the 6th day.

Monday, 10th Day.—Has on the right arm, from the variolous inoculation, two large red pim-

E
ples,

ples, and one with a brown scab, neither like vaccine nor variolous. Only marks from the vaccine inoculation. On the left arm is one scab, from the variolous inoculation; but only marks from the vaccine inoculation.

JOHN BAILLIE, aged eleven months when inoculated at the Institution, nearly four years and a half ago, and is registered at No. 40. Had one vaccine vesicle, with areola, on the 12th day, from the one place into which matter was inserted. Was very feverish from teething, and during vaccination cut several teeth. No axillary affection, nor distinguishable illness from the cow pock, but a rash like tooth-rash broke out on the 9th day; and on the arm inoculated eruptions, broke out on the 12th day.—Was inoculated for the small pox, by three punctures in each arm, by Mr. Smith, on Tuesday, the 20th.

On Saturday, 30th, the 5th Day.—Scarcely a red mark from the punctures.

On Wednesday, 9th Day.—Marks are just visible.

Sunday Morning, July 1.—JANE PERRIDGE, aged three years and a half, vaccinated three years and four months ago, at the Small Pox Hospital. Scarcely ill, but had a distinct pock, with swelling of the arm and redness of the skin, leaving
ing

ing a very marked scar. Inoculated three places in one row in each arm with variolous, and three in another row in each arm with vaccine matter, under Dr. Pearson's direction.

Thursday, 5th Day.—At the the *Institution*. On the right arm, were the three pimples, each row, so like that they could not be distinguished. They had red bases, with vesicular scabs.—On the left arm the pimples were the same as the right, only smaller and scabbing.

Saturday, 14th Day.—Nothing remains from the punctures, except a scab from one of the pimples, by scratching; and had neither been disordered, nor had had any eruptions.

Friday, July 6.—REBECCA HUTCHINSON had been vaccinated by Dr. Pearson, April 1799, then aged six months. No ailment during the process, but there was left a scar on each arm.—June, 29th, was inoculated in two places with variolous matter; in two places with vaccine; and in two places with serum in each arm. The variolous matter used was quite fluid, and had been taken from a patient an hour before. The vaccine matter was dry, had been taken three days before. The serum was taken the day before, and was inserted in a fluid state. Had gone through the chicken pox two years ago.

Sunday, 3d Day.—The six punctures on each arm have produced six red irregularly figured pimples, like gnat-bites, which appeared yesterday, and are less red to-day; those of the left arm are less red than those of the right, but otherwise no difference could be perceived. Been restless and feverish since yesterday, with a little rash.

Sunday, 10th Day.—On the right arm were two brown ill-formed scabs, with red bases on the parts inoculated with variolous matter, and one similar scab on the part inoculated with vaccine matter.. The other pimples are gone off.

Wednesday, July 25th, 20th Day.—Was informed that the scabs had fallen off, leaving no marks, and had been quite well.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON, vaccinated two years ago, at the Institution, leaving a scar on each arm. Now just recovering from chicken pox. Was inoculated as the above subject.

Sunday, 3d Day.—Two gnat-bite-like appearances were excited by the punctures with variolous matter on each arm, like those on the arm of the former patient; and on the right arm, one similar gnat-bite-like pimple from one of the punctures with vaccine matter; but the other punctures with serum (of blood,) and with vaccine matter, produced no visible effect.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, 6th Day.—On each arm, from variolous matter, were two yellow scabs, as large as a pea, with red bases, but no red areola. One just visible mark remains from one puncture, with vaccine matter.

Sunday, 10th Day.—Had on each arm two blackish scabs with red bases in the parts inoculated with the variolous matter; but only just visible marks on the parts in which vaccine matter and serum were inserted.—Has been feverish and fretful all the week, from teething, as was believed.

Wednesday, July 25th, 20th Day.—In one arm, from a puncture with variolous matter, is a greenish scab, and on the other one of upper row of punctures has left one brown scab, and one mark from a scab fallen off. No vestiges of other punctures.

Monday, July 9th, at Dr. PEARSON's Lecture Room, the following were inoculated in the Presence of the Pupils.

1. ELIZABETH CHILTON, aged eight years, who had been inoculated for the cow pock, at this Institution, three years and a half ago, and is recorded, No. 361; from which she has a scar on each arm, after the usual course of the vaccine pock, and without any constitutional illness. Was inoculated with variolous matter, by three punctures in each arm (upper row), with matter still

for the most part fluid, and only taken the day before from the subject. In a second row was inoculated, by three punctures, with vaccine matter, which was also fresh, being three days from the subject, but being dry, was just moistened. And in a third similar row of punctures was inserted serum of blood.

Thursday, 4th Day.—At the *Institution*.—All the nine punctures have taken effect in both arms, each row of one arm nearly corresponding to its parallel in the other, *viz.* the uppermost row of each having the largest pimples, being the size of millet seeds, with little scabs already on their apices; the second row are similar, but smaller pimples; the third row only just visible marks.—All the punctured parts had been redder.

Thursday, 11th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm, the upper row of punctures exhibits one irregularly figured scab, as large as the usual variolous scab, and two marks. The second row has one similar scab, and two marks. The lower, or third row, has only three marks. On the left arm, the upper row of punctures has two scabs, like those just mentioned, and one mark. The lower row of punctures manifests only six marks.

Thursday, 18th Day.—At the *Institution*. Some of the former scabs remaining, but others have fallen off, without leaving pits. One small
brown

brown scab, from puncture with serum, on the right arm.

JAMES CHILTON, four years of age, had been vaccinated at the same time as the preceding subject, and registered, No. 360. A scar was produced in each arm, after the usual course of vaccine poeks, and febrile symptoms on the 10th and 11th day.—Was inoculated with variolous, with vaccine matter, and with serum, as the former patient; and in the same manner, from the same parcels of matter.

Thursday, 4th Day.—At the *Institution*. The uppermost row of punctures on both arms have produced irregularly figured pimples, with very small scabs, somewhat like the usual vaccine pimple, on the 3d or 4th day after inoculation; and the second, or middle row, are similar, but small pimples. The third, or lower row of punctures, had three marks, but two have disappeared, and one mark has remained. The right arm was more affected by the punctures than the left.

Thursday, 11th Day.—At the *Institution*. The two upper rows of punctures exhibit, on both arms, barely scabs over the little pimples, not larger than millet seeds; and the lowest row of punctures are no longer visible. Been quite well.

Thursday, 18th Day.—At the *Institution*.

Vestiges of the upper row of punctures of each arm; but no traces of the lower ones.

The Five following Subjects were vaccinated about Three Years and a Half ago, at the Institution. They were inoculated in the same Manner as the Two immediately preceeding, in Dr. PEARSON'S Lecture-Room in the Presence of his Pupils, on Wednesday, July 11th, at Nine in the Morning.

GEORGE WAITE, aged six years, recorded under No. 335, to have been vaccinated from matter of a fifteenth day* vesicle, *i. e.* on the 15th day after inoculation, and had the usual characteristic pock and febrile affection on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh days. A scar was left on the arm affected.

Thursday, thirty hours after inoculation. — At the Institution. The inserted matter has taken

* These five, and another subject, were inoculated with matter from a vesicle on the fifteenth day. Two became infected, and four failed; but on a second inoculation of these four with eleventh day matter, three were infected, and the remaining one again failed; but this took the infection on a third inoculation. This is agreeable to our statement of the effects of matter of pocks above eleven days of age, being less efficacious than earlier matter, but otherwise not different in the effects. See *The Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation at this Institution*, 8vo, 1803.

in the two upper rows of punctured parts, so as to have produced six red pimples. The second row in each arm, from vaccine punctures, were somewhat vesicular, and even attended by a pale red areola on the right arm; but the other pimples were not at all vesicular; and the lowest row from serum was the smallest pimples, being only the size of very little mustard seeds. All the punctured parts were said to become red an hour after inoculation.

Thursday, 9th Day. On the right arm three punctures of the upper row had produced scabs, two of which had fallen off: and the two lower rows of punctures only produced marks without scabs:—but on the left were three rows of marks from the punctures; the lowest, least of all red.

Thursday, 16th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the upper row of punctures are two scabs, and one mark from a scab fallen off. On the two other rows of punctures are only vestiges of them remaining on the right arm:—but on the left are two marks from scabs fallen off from the upper and second row; and just traces remaining on all the other punctured places.

Mrs. WAITE, the mother of these children, aged thirty four year.—Her case is recorded under No. 340. She had a characterised pock, with red areola, attended by fever on the ninth day, and
axillary

axillary affection. There was a scar on one arm from the vaccine pock.

Thursday.—At the *Institution*. *Twenty-eight hours* after inoculation. The nine punctured parts were much alike, and those were only pale red little pimples, having a bit of cuticle adhering to their tops. Were redder yesterday than to-day. Itched much yesterday alike on each arm, but no itching to-day.

Thursday, 9th Day.—At the *Institution*. There remained six marks on each arm from the vaccine and variolous matter inserted, but no traces of the parts inoculated with serum. Had remained quite well.

Thursday, 16th Day.—At the *Institution*. There were three evident marks of punctures on the uppermost row, and three less evident on the second row, but no traces of the third row on the right arm;—but on the left the traces of punctures were all alike.

EDWARD WAITE, four years old, No. 338, on the Register sheet. Had a distinct vaccine pock, in the usual time after inoculation, attended by a red areola.—There was no constitutional illness, but a sore arm for a little while. A scar was in the left arm from the vaccination*.

Thursday.

* It is a curious fact, that in persons who have gone through the cow pock or small pox, the vaccine or variolous matter should

Thursday.—At the *Institution*. *Twenty-eight hours* after inoculation. All the punctured parts

should, on inoculation, in twenty-four hours, or indeed, frequently in six hours, excite inflammation like gnat-bites in the punctured parts; whereas, when the cow pock or small pox are to take place, no inflammation is commonly seen at all for two or three days, and even then the punctured parts have a quite different appearance. Further: it now and then happens in those who have not been already variolated or vaccinated, that the variolous or vaccine matter excites the gnat-bite-like appearance within twenty-four hours after inoculation; in which cases the small pox or cow pock do not usually take place. We have on our Register, instances of one inoculated arm in a day or two affording this gnat-bite-like appearance in the punctured part on which no pock succeeded, while on the other arm inoculated with the same matter at the usual time, a pimple came on, and became a distinct vaccine or variolous pock. This shews that a new state of excitability is induced by vaccination or variolation; and, sometimes, such a state of excitability exists temporarily.

It is worthy of remark that the excitability of the skin seems to be unaltered by repeated inoculation of vaccine or variolous matter, after once undergoing the cow pock or small pox; at least this appeared in the instances of Emma Smith, p. 26, and Christie, p. 38.

Hence we can easily conceive how some persons may have had the cow pock only locally; but with all the usual characters and progress, and affording matter which propagates the genuine cow pock, yet the person so affected, and affording such matter, shall himself afterwards take the small pox: of which an instance occurred at this institution, in a person named Songer Lemon; but these occurrences, happily, are now great rarities, and by the vigilant observation of well-instructed inoculators will be still greater ones.

were

were quite red yesterday evening, more so than to-day; they being now quite pale, as if declining already. The upper row of punctures exhibited very small, but somewhat vesicular pimples, like millet seeds: but on the two lower are only three red spots. Complained of the arms being very sore yesterday evening, but not to-day.

Thursday, 9th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm the two upper rows were much alike in the six puncture, and not unlike vaccine vesicles, with heads rubbed off: but no traces of the lowest row of punctures. On the left arm were three rows of just visible marks from the punctures. Had been quite well.

Thursday, 16th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm three marks from three scabs fallen off from the upper row, and marks of punctures only on the other inoculated places. On the left arm the two upper rows of inoculated places have marks upon them from scabs fallen off, except one large scab of uppermost row, extending to the lower one. Marks of punctures only on the other inoculated places.

JOHN WAITE, ten years of age, No. 336, in the Register.

Had been vaccinated with fifteenth day matter, which produced the usual cow pock, attended by a fever from cold on the fourth to the eighth day, when

when a little rash broke out of a day or two's duration. There was one cicatrix on the left arm from vaccination.

Thursday.—At the *Institution*. *Twenty-eight hours* after inoculation. All the punctured parts were red at their bases, with little whitish scabs on their apices. The lowest row were the smallest, and least red; and the uppermost the most red, and largest; being the size of millet seeds.

Thursday, 9th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm on the uppermost row were three pimples, the size of millet seeds, with scabs upon them. On the second row were two similar scabbed pimples, and one larger scab; but the three punctures with serum, were scarce visible. On the left arm the two upper rows of punctures manifested red pimples, the size of smallest pins' heads; and the third row left no traces. Had remained quite well.

Thursday, 16th Day.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm the upper row has two marks from scabs fallen off; and the second row has one such mark.—Only vestiges of other punctures.

JOSEPH WAITE, eight years of age.—Is registered at No. 337, vaccinated with eleventh day matter, by which a distinct vaccine pock was excited in each arm; there was no constitutional disorder

disorder, but had a slight rash on the arms and legs on the eleventh day, which went off in a few days. One scar only was seen in the left arm from the vaccine inoculation.

Thursday.—At the Institution.—Twenty-eight hours after inoculation. Has been feverish these two or three days. All the punctured parts exhibit pale red pimples, but seemingly going off. Were redder yesterday.—Upper row the largest; and lowest row has only just red marks.

Thursday, 9th Day.—At the Institution. On the right arm the upper row of punctures exhibits red spots, scarcely different from a rash out these seven days. The second row has two similar pimples, and one scab of a larger pimple. On the left arm the two upper rows of punctures had produced six red marks; but no traces remained of the insertions of serum on either arm.

Thursday, 16th Day.—At the Institution. Excepting one irregularly figured scab on the second row of punctures of the right arm, there only remain marks of the punctures on all the eighteen inoculated places.

JAMES LANGFORD, the 61st subject of trial.—Aged two years; registered, No. 2083. Had in vaccination one regular vesicle on the left arm; which, on the fourteenth day, became the usual black scab.

On

On the fourteenth day after inoculation, for the vaccina, was at the Institution, inoculated on the left arm in three places, in a transverse row, with variolous matter; and in another similar row with vaccine matter of the tenth day, from the patient present, No. 2085. Also on the right arm was inoculated in three places in a transverse row, with serum of blood: and in a similar lower row three punctures were made with a clean lancet.

15th Day.—*In twenty-eight hours* after the second inoculation of the day preceeding, the two rows of punctures on the left arm exhibit six just red marks much alike.—The rows of punctures on the right arm with serum, are red, like the appearances frequently on the fifth day after either vaccine or variolous inoculation. The punctures on this arm with a clean lancet were not visible.

18th Day of the first, and *5th Day* of second inoculation.—On the right arm three pimples from serum, like fifth day of variolous inoculation; but no traces from the punctures with a clean lancet.

On the left arm only six traces of punctures; and the vaccine pock scab is on this arm near these punctures.

7th Day of second inoculation.—At the *Institution*. On the right arm are seen the vestiges of the six punctures. On the left arm are just traces of

of the six punctures. Re-inoculated in the right arm in three places with serum in an upper row, and three places on lower row with variolous matter; but it was much diluted, and was a fortnight old.

5th Day of third inoculation. Arm inoculated five days, ago only exhibits just visible marks from the six punctures.

The preceeding trials were intended primarily to afford additional evidence of the efficacy of the cow pock in destroying the susceptibility of the small pox, for the consideration of those who have informed the public of contrary results. If these experiments do not produce conviction, and enable the authors of the contravening statements to perceive that the grounds of their error consist either in their subjects not having in reality undergone the cow pock, or in their having had some eruptive complaint, mistaken for the small pox; we at least, justly demand that our example be followed of re-instituting the trials on an equal number of persons, who can be proved by authentic and fully adequate evidence, to have gone thro' the vaccina.—Also, that in case of eruptions attending, supposed to be the sm^y,^l pox, such supervening eruptive disorders be shewn from full and authentic

authentic evidence to have been the small pox. Without the imputation of inaccuracy, inattention, or blameable ignorance in those who declared that the cow pock does not produce incapability of taking the small pox, at least that it does so only for a limited time; we feel ourselves justifiable in believing that they have deceived themselves, and of course we cannot admit the cases as evidence of the small pox at any period whatever, subsequent to the cow pock.

We now proceed to offer a few remarks on the two classes of adverse evidence, for the sake of which, the experiments related in this paper were instituted, *viz.* the cases asserted of the small pox excited by inoculation recently after the cow pock, and of the small pox so excited, more remotely, *viz.* three or four years after the cow pock.

1. The experiments above related in this paper, shew, that above fifty persons who had been vaccinated three to five years ago, and ten who had been vaccinated at a later period were incapable of taking the small pox by inoculation in circumstances chosen as most favourable for infection. For many of the subjects were exposed to the effluvia from small pox patients; they were all inoculated in three times the usual number of places; they were all inoculated with efficacious and recent matter; and with many of them un-

sual pains were bestowed to introduce the matter quite fluid immediately from the variolous patient. In these it seems fair to calculate that not more than one, or at most, two, of these sixty persons would have escaped the small pox, if they had not already gone through that disease, or its vicarious affection, the cow pock.

2. These experiments strikingly manifest that the same person is equally incapable of taking the cow pock a second time, as of the small pox, as hath been proved five years ago *, and been subsequently confirmed; and it has been elsewhere shewn by many trials that a person cannot take the cow pock subsequently to the small pox †. Independently of the facts thus determined by experience, they have been demonstrated to be truths in another place five years ago, by reasoning according to a mathematical formula ‡. Now, although these two latter truths alone do not de-

* See A Statement of the Progress in the vaccine Inoculation, &c. by George Pearson, M. D. F. R. S. &c. in *Tilloch's Philos. Mag.* for Aug. 1799, the *Medical and Physical Journal* for Aug. 1799,; also the *London Review* for Aug. 1799. See also the *Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation, &c.* by the Physicians of this Institution, 1803, 8vo. p. 49-53.

† See the paper last cited in the periodical works referred to for August and September, 1799. See the *Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation*, just cited, p. 49—53.

‡ See the Paper in the works just cited. See also the *Examination of Claims of Remuneration, for the Vaccine Inoculation*, by George Pearson, M. D. &c. 8vo, 1802. p. 135—138.

monstrate

monstrate, with mathematical cogency, the truth that a person cannot take the small pox after the cow pock ; yet the proof of this last truth, already so firmly established by direct experiments, hereby becomes more full, and indeed, perhaps, superabundant.

3. The appearances observed on the inoculated parts, in the above experiments, which some may think unnecessarily minute, we apprehend will be found serviceable, by informing the Public of the variety of different forms of the local affection produced in similar cases. It has been observed in some of our above experiments, that the local affection from the small pox matter resembled many cases of the pock of the vaccina ; and although an eye much accustomed to view variculous eruptions can never fail to see the differences between such eruptions, and the local affections, in the present instances ; yet we know from intercourse with Practitioners, that those who have not acquired such an habit of observation, are prone to be alarmed, in imagining that the eruption excited on a second inoculation is the small pox *.

4. The

* Dr. Pearson was desired a day or two ago to see a patient under inoculation for the small pox after the cow pock, which he was told, *without doubt*, had the small pox on the arm inoculated, and that the variolous constitutional disorder was also slightly present. Without asking a question, the bare in-

4. The appearances of the inoculated parts in those who have had the cow pock are not only oftentimes different in different persons, but they are even different in the several punctures of the same arm ; and, as far as we could judge, no appearances were remarked from the variolous insertions which did not also occasionally occur from the vaccine ones ; except that the effects were generally less evident from the latter than the former *. These varying appearances according to our observations are, such as, (if they occurred on inoculation of matter in order to produce the cow-pock, but failed to do so), would be called the *Spurious Cow Pock*. But hence, we think, is manifest the impropriety of speech, and the consequent diffusion of erroneous notions, in the use of the terms, *Spurious Matter*, and *Spurious Cow Pock*, in those who have, as well as those who have not had the vaccina or variola ; terms which imply a distinct and specific disorder or affection, and a distinct and specific matter : whereas the fact from our experience on the present and former occasions, is, that the local affections are in-

spection satisfied Dr. P. that no small pox was produced ; and he soon also satisfied the inoculator that the local eruption was not, as he supposed, the small pox.

* The Case of Ann Christie, p. 38. is a special proof of the less stimulation from vaccine than variolous matter.

definable

definable at present, and the terms to denote them must, of course, be indefinite and vague*.

Drawings of some of the eruptions in the late trials, by two of the best artists in London, Lees, and Medland, jun. shew the differences here spoken of†.

5. The different appearances of the inoculated part seemed to depend upon several circumstances, *viz.* the recent, the diluted, and altered state of the matter by keeping.—The kind of wound in the inoculation—the external injury or irritation, by pressure of cloaths, scratching, &c.—the habit of the subject; but whether according as the matter was variolous or vaccine, will require more experience to determine; yet in the preceding experiments, the effects seem only to differ in being in a greater degree from the variolous than the vaccine matter, and certainly not according to the length of time after vaccination‡.

6. To

* Examination of Claims of Remuneration on the Cow Pock Inoculation, by G. Pearson, M.D. &c. 8vo, p. 110, 111, 123.—See also the Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation.

† These drawings are not published, on account of their increasing the expence of this Pamphlet.

‡ It appears from the preceding, and numerous trials by others, that the state of inexcitability of the constitution is the same with regard to the variolous and vaccine matter; and is not less some years, than some months, weeks, or days after the cow pock. Hence we have no signs of the unsus-

6. To see whether or no the local affection in these experiments arose from any stimulus but the serum of the blood accompanying the infectious matter, serum was inoculated in several instances. From these it appears that this fluid stimulated the same arm much less than vaccine or variolous matters *. As far as a trial of six punctures with a clean lancet in a few vaccinated patients may be reasoned upon, the local affection is neither excited so frequently, nor to so great a degree, as with animal matters, in general; but when it does occur, it is similar to some cases of inoculation with vaccine and variolous matter.

The above experiments shew how harmless, though not always without pain, the inoculations by half a dozen punctures on each arm, with vaccine and variolous matters, are in those who have gone through the cow pock; and hence that the test of the security desired having been produced may be very safely applied.

ceptibility growing less and less in the course of five years after vaccination. Nor is the excitability of the skin altered by repeating the inoculation, which shews that the local affection is not from any specific state.

* The very feeling of the parts inoculated, described by its being a tingling smarting sensation immediately after inoculation with vaccine or variolous matter, which is not felt after inoculation with either serum of blood, serum of vesicles in erysipelatous inflammation, or puncture with a clean lancet, shows that the stimulation is of a different kind by vaccine or variolous matter from the others here mentioned.

Before

Before we close this paper, we must deliver some remarks on the two other classes of adverse cases above noticed, p. 3, *viz.* 1. Those of the small pox supervening, in what is called the natural way, a short time after the constitution has been affected by the cow pock: 2. Those of the small pox so occurring in three or more years after the cow pock. Here it will be right to bring forward our evidence of defence.

1st. A great number of instances had fallen under observation of persons being rendered incapable of the small pox in the natural way throughout life, who had accidentally contracted the cow pock in the occupation of milkers, long before vaccine inoculation was proposed for trial in 1798*. This fact was known, not in Gloucestershire

* The Promulgator of the new inoculation, after delivering his whole experience, amounting to seven cases, was not authorised to draw any practical conclusion, and accordingly he prudently says—"May we not infer that a mode of inoculation may be introduced, preferable to that at present adopted, especially amongst those families, which, from previous circumstances, we may judge to be pre-disposed to have the disease unfavourably." See this Author's Inquiry, p. 58. His experience certainly did not authorise more than vaccine inoculation, in the first instances, where the small pox was likely to be fatal; however, the numerous experiments made in London early in the year 1799, and by others, soon shewed that vaccine inoculation would probably prove not only beneficial to individual families, where the small pox was unfavourable, but

cestershire only, but in many other Counties of England, in Ireland, and different parts of the Continent of Europe*.

2d. The instances of ineffectual inoculation for the small pox, soon after the inoculated cow pock, since the adoption of vaccination first of all in 1799 and 1800, as published by Dr. Woodville †; by one of the writers‡ of this Statement; and at this Institution, from the year 1800 §, as well as the subsequent testimonies of numerous respec-

universally, as vicarious of the small pox. Still, much investigation was, and is wanting, to render the new practice constantly beneficial; and our Institution having never lost sight of this object has already published the result of three years observation in their First Report, and will soon publish that of the fourth year, in a Second Report, read at the Annual Meeting, in April last.

* See an Inquiry into the History of the Cow Pock, &c. 8vo, 1798, by George Pearson, M.D. &c. &c. An Examination of the Report of the House of Commons, &c. for the Cow Pock Inoculation, &c. by the same Author, 8vo, 1802. Also, Reflections on the Cow Pock, &c. by William Fermor, Esq. Oxford, 1800; and the Work above quoted, An Enquiry into the Variolæ Vaccinæ, &c. by Edward Jenner, M.D. 4to, 1798.

† Reports, &c. by W. Woodville, M.D. 1799.

‡ See Dr. Pearson's Paper on the Vaccine Inoculation of Several Parishes in the Summer, 1799, published in Tilloch's Magazine, and other periodical works.

§ The Report of the Cow Pock Inoculation by this Institution, 1803, 8vo.

table

table practitioners, seemed to render all further trials as counter-proofs, a waste of time and labour, merely with a view to the question of susceptibility existing for a certain time, at least after the vaccina ; and from that confidence, as already said, we have for some time not urged the use of inoculation with variolous matter ; yet the number of instances of cases asserted to have been the small pox, in our sphere of practice, has not increased since the variolous inoculation has been discontinued.

3. The numerous connections and correspondents of this Institution, during the course of four years and a half from its establishment, have not furnished more than half a dozen instances asserted to have been the small pox, after the cow pock at this Institution. Of several of these there was no opportunity of investigating the circumstances ; but in others we found, either that the supervening eruptions were not those of the small pox, or if, as in one instance, they really were small pox, there was much reason to believe only a local affection had been produced from the vaccine inoculation ; and in others the small pox supervened within a fortnight after the inoculation, therefore, from variolous matter in the constitu-

* How it happens that the small pox can break out in a week or two from the first day of vaccine inoculation, has been explained in the *Report* of this Institution above cited, p. 74—77.

tion before the operation. Besides innumerable instances of exposure to the small pox with impunity, which we heard of weekly during several years, the inquiry for cases to furnish the present statement affords alone a conclusive body of evidence. To obtain the sixty cases of inoculation here published, application was made to at least two hundred and fifty families*, four-fifths of whom would not allow the re-inoculation to be instituted: and the reason assigned by most of them was, that they were sure the small pox could not affect them, having been so often and so favourably exposed, namely, by sleeping, handling, playing, nursing, and in other ways coming in contact with small pox patients.

We were especially anxious to learn whether or not the small pox had supervened in those parts of the country where vaccine inoculation had been practised in the year 1799, for two reasons.

1st. Because of the length of time since vaccination.

2nd. Because the characters of the vaccine

* The search for the subjects of these experiments afforded the opportunity of ascertaining the state of health subsequent to vaccination, and we had the satisfaction to find that most of them had enjoyed as good, or a better, state of constitution, than before vaccination; and that the few in a contrary state, among children, had no reason to impute it to the cow pock; yet where eruptions, or skin complaints had come on, parents generally ascribed them to the cow pock.

pocks

pocks were not then known, either to the inoculators in the first trials, or to any other persons; not even, to judge from his work, the promulgator. It appears, especially by letters from practitioners who were witnesses in 1799, to the vaccine inoculation of several hundred subjects, under the care of two members of our Medical Establishment, *viz.* Dr. Pearson and Mr. Keate, that not one has since taken the small pox. Extracts from letters to this purpose are subjoined.

Those who have written rather professedly against the vaccine inoculation, have produced from their practice, (which in all probability bears but a very small proportion indeed to that of this Institution, and of its members) a much greater proportion of adverse cases than the whole number of even the doubtful ones of the united experience of our body of members.

On examination of the history of contravening cases, even as published, we do not find the necessary proofs in many of them, of the eruptive supervening disorders being the small pox: and in others there are wanting the proofs of the cow pock constitutional affection preceeding. If it be not thought improper, we would take as an illustration the cases just published by Mr. Goldson *, whom we select for his candour.—The 1st,
2d,

* Cases of small pox subsequent to vaccination, &c. by William Goldson, 8vo, 1804.—We have not judged it necessary

2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, in our judgment, want further evidence to prove them to have been cases

sary to inquire into the age of the matter employed by Mr. Goldson, because we have proved super-abundantly at this Institution, that no violent inflammation or other severe consequence was produced by the matter of a particular age, or as attended with areola. We have proved that the only difference is that matter from a pock in the scabbing state is more liable to fail infecting than matter of the young vesicle. The trial proposed by one of the writers of this Statement, (see Examination of Dr. Jenner's Claims, &c. p. 98,) has been brought to issue publicly at this Institution, in the presence of Dr. Baillie. He had the satisfaction of witnessing that matter of the fifth, eighth, eleventh, and even fifteenth day produced equally distinct cow pock in the same arm, and in the same time, and that in the entire process, no difference was perceived between pocks excited by matter of these different ages, as appears from the following extract of our Register:

Tuesday, September 21, 1802. R. JAMES STONES, of Tottenham Court Road; six months old; at the breast. On Dr. Nihell's List, No. 996. Inoculated two upper places with matter of a vaccine pock of the eleventh day after inoculation, but which in reality had only the usual appearance of a vesicle of the eighth day, not at all scabbing, nor having any areola; and two places below the former were inoculated with matter from a pock in a scabbing state, the fifteenth day after inoculation.

4th Day.—Only one of the two punctures with matter of the younger vesicle has taken, but both have taken with that of the scabbing pock.

cases of small pox. With respect to the third case, there seems no reasonable doubt that it was *according to the statement, a case of small pox after the cow pock.*

The same kind of testimonies, in as great proportion, are from time to time published of persons taking the small pox * after inoculation for the same

8th Day.—The three vesicular pocks proceeding alike, and in the usual way. Had a little fever the preceeding day, but is to-day well.

11th Day.—The three vesicles are alike; now in the scabbing state. No illness.

15th Day.—The three vesicles have become three similar genuine black vaccine scabs.

On the same day, *viz.* Sept. 21, of Dr. Baillie's attendance to shew that the presence of the areola, and lateness of the pock, are of no further consequence, except in failing more or less frequently than earlier matters—six patients were inoculated with the matter of a twelfth day pock, surrounded by an areola, of G. Oran, No. 981; and one subject was inoculated with fifth day matter. The matter took effect in all the patients, but their progress and the termination were in the usual course—no difference being observable between the matter from the fifth and twelfth day.

* The following case, which is an illustration of what is above asserted, fell under the notice of Dr. Pearson and Mr. Marshall a few weeks ago. Mr. P. a bookseller in Holborn, asserted, that he had taken the natural small pox some years after he had been under inoculation for the small pox, which produced a pock in one arm, very distinctly, and a deep scar remained to this day after the scab; but does not know whether

or

same disorder; and as some practitioners have inoculated several scores of patients, on the same occasion, and in the same neighbourhood or town, for the cow pock, many of whom have afterwards taken the small pox, so even lately some Practitioners have inoculated a set of subjects for the small pox, most of whom afterwards took the small pox by effluvia, or by inoculation*. The evidence is therefore even at this day not without exceptions to the efficacy of variolous inoculation.

However generally Practitioners of experience and observation may agree on what is, and what is not small pox, yet now and then cases occur in which there is a difference of opinion; and in employing the test of inoculation with the matter sometimes. Such cases were proved to have been, and at other times were proved not to have been the small pox †. The same is true with regard to the cow pock.

Hence

or not he had any eruptions or fever. He had subsequently the natural small pox by which he was very much deformed from the scars. In this instance did the small pox occur twice? or was the pock from inoculation only attended by local affection? or was the eruption asserted to be the small pox, only the chicken pox?

* See some cases of this kind in the American Medical Repository.

† The last week Dr. Pearson was desired to visit three children in the country, all declared to be ill of the small pox, who
had

Hence then it seems to us that at the utmost, the adversaries can only pretend to maintain two things.

1. That in a very small proportion of instances, perhaps one case out of several thousands, the cow pock fails to destroy the capability of the small pox in a short time after vaccination.

2. That in a greater proportion of instances the susceptibility of taking the small pox, will be found to have returned in a longer time, as three or more years after vaccination.

But we submit to the judgment of the whole medical world, whether or not, considering the body of positive evidence brought forward,—the improbability of a greater number of failures of the cow pock in the practice of certain single persons, (whose whole experience bears so small a proportion to that of this Institution, and its connections,) than in the practice of those of an hundred times its extent; and the numerous cases

had been inoculated under his direction for the cow pock some time before. From the description he did not hesitate to say the disorder was not the small pox, and did not think it necessary to visit them till he had received a letter, saying, the surgeon in attendance had no doubt of their being in the small pox. On the first view of the patient, Dr. P. declared the disorder not to be the small pox, which was fully established on examination; in which Mr. Wachsel, who accompanied Dr. P. and Mr. Ford, governors of the Institution, concurred.

asserted

asserted to be those of small pox, which, on investigation, were found to be other eruptions; we say, considering all these points, is it not more probable that the adverse instances are deceptions * than that they afford exceptions to a law of the human animal œconomy?

* We do not pretend that we are able to prove in what respects the cases were deceptions; on the contrary, in place of rejecting, we must admit them according to the statements; and future observations can alone explain such anomalies.

ABSTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

No. I.

From Mr. KELSON, to Dr. PEARSON.

Seven Oaks, June 21, and August 2, 1804.

“ I IMMEDIATELY inoculated seven persons with it, (the small pox matter sent by Dr. P.) who had been vaccinated in * *April* 1799. The effects were precisely what I had always seen produced in similar experiments. The arms of most of these quickly inflamed. On the fourth day, two or three had quite troublesome pustules, and one of the number was, in consequence, manifestly ill; but the illness was of short duration; the inflammation soon subsided, and on the eighth day the arm was quite well. Another patient had pains of the axilla on the tenth day, and was then feverish: her arm was sore for a fortnight. In no instance was there any rash or eruption, which I expected in this last case, though not a variolous one. I much doubt whether Mr. GOLDSON's patients had the cow pock properly. On the day of these inoculations, after the cow pock, I inoculated two children who had the small pox seven years ago. The inflammation was as rapid

* Mr. Kelson had the vaccine matter from Dr. P.

and extensive as in the above; and one had a troublesome sore for ten or twelve days. Had I not been before convinced of the infallibility of the cow pock, I should from these cases have been satisfied.

Not one of my patients has taken the small pox in the natural way, who was vaccinated in 1799. Many of them were inoculated for the small pox at the end of 15 months, ineffectually."

No. II.

From Mr. BOONE, Sunbury, to Mr. SANCHE, Secretary to the Institution.*

June 29, and July 5, 1804.

" I HAVE met with two cases only which are at all doubtful, viz, the child of Mrs. Kell; the particulars are known to Dr. P. and Mr. Osborne. In six weeks after inoculation the small pox broke † out, and was very

* Mr. Boone, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Blackaller, were either witnesses, or knew the patients vaccinated, by Dr. Pearson and Mr. Keate, in May, June, and July, 1799, in the parishes of Walton, Weybridge, and Hessam; and Mr. Griffinhoofe, and Mr. Nixon, live near these parishes. The small pox is very often in their neighbourhood.

† On looking into his notes, Dr. P. finds that this child had not the cow pox, but merely a local trifling affection in the inoculated part.

very full, as declared by Dr. P. who attended the patient, and did well. The other case was the child of Mr. Tanner of Walton, on the authority of the mother; but Mr. Osborne, the surgeon, who attended, recollects nothing like the occurrence of the small ‡ pox. I can safely say a case never occurred to me where the patient took the small pox after the distinct cow pock; nor did I ever see, in other medical men's practice, such a case."

No. III.

From Mr. OSBORNE, Walton, to Dr. PEARSON.

July 6, 1804.

" I HAVE not seen or heard of any of our patients inoculated for the cow pock in 1799, who have taken the small pox; and I have inoculated great numbers since that time in the same way. I have inoculated

part. " Isaac Kell, inoculated for the cow pock, Thursday, May 9th, 1799,—Tenth day, there was only a large pimple in the inoculated part, which, on the 19th, was a trifling scab, not at all like the vaccine, and had no illness. On the 5th June, was taken ill, and the small pox broke out on the 8th."

‡ Dr. P.'s notes inform him, that Henry Fanner took the vaccina in the usual way, in May 1799, and June 16th following, was inoculated for the small pox, without effect.

many of these patients for the small pox, but none have taken. Mr. Carpenter, late a surgeon at Walton, says, he has heard of no person who has taken the small pox after the cow pock."

No. IV.

From Mr. Ives, Chertsey, to Mr. SANCHE, Secretary.

June 22, 1804.

" I HAVE been very particular in my inquiries respecting the vaccine disease, and find that of all the children inoculated under Dr. Pearson's direction in 1799, and likewise of all those I inoculated about that time, not one has taken the small pox. I am constantly inoculating for the vaccine disease, and I have not seen a single instance of its failing to prevent the small pox."

No. V.

No. V.

From Mr. BLACKALLER, to Mr. SANCHO, Secretary.

Weybridge, June 13, 1804.

“ I HAVE made the strictest inquiry among the patients vaccinated under the inspection of Dr. Pearson, and others, since 1799, and find most of them have been inoculated, and been in the way of the small pox, yet not one has taken that disease in this village; but I have heard of two instances of this happening, although not on authorities at all to be relied on.

 No. VI.

From Messrs. GRIFFINHOOF and NIXON, to Mr. SANCHO, Secretary, V. P. Institution.

Hampton, June 28, 1804.

“ THE cases (of vaccination) of Mr. Nixon and myself, have been satisfactory. Proposing variolation, as a proof, three or four years after vaccination, might be injurious to the practice, as a particular description of persons would be alarmed.”

No. VII.

No. VII.

From Mr. MALDEN, to Dr. PEARSON.

Putney, June 7, and July 5, 1804.

“ I DID not find parents willing to submit to a farther experiment, (of inoculation with variolous matter) being perfectly satisfied (after the cow pock). I vaccinated two only in the manner prescribed by you (by three punctures in each arm). In two days each puncture shewed evident marks of infection, continued stationary for about a week, and then gradually disappeared.

“ I have heard of many reports of the small pox after the cow pock; but on inquiry I find them to be false. I inoculated for the cow pox fifty-six patients in October 1800, and variolated them in the May following, without effect. I know of no instance of the small pox after the cow pock.”

No. VIII.

From Dr. HARRISON, to Dr. PEARSON.

Horncastle, June 18, 1804.

“ In the year 1799, I inoculated about one hundred persons with vaccine matter, which you obligingly sent down to me; and I can safely affirm, that not one has
suffered

suffered from the small pox, though most of them have been exposed to its influence. Cow pock inoculation has been much practised among us; and from my general connection with the county, I should certainly have been informed, if, in any instance, the small pox had followed the constitutional cow pock.

“ In an early period of the new inoculation, the daughter of my friend, the Rev. Mr. A. had the small pox, after the local cow pock; and a similar accident happened to one or two of Mr. Whitworth’s children. These failures were so much commented upon by the prejudiced and uninformed, that a public statement was given by myself and Dr. Fawsett. At this time our Dispensary are busily employed with the matter procured from the *Vaccine (pock) Institution* (of 1799.)

THE END.

Lately was published, price 3s. 6d.

1. The Report on the Cow Pock Inoculation, from the Practice at the original Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square, during the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, to establish the Laws of Agency of Vaccine Matter, by the Physicians of the Institution (Drs. Pearson, Nihell, and Nelson) with two elegant and accurate painted Engravings, by Lees and Medland, 8vo. 1803.

Printed and sold by H. Reynell, 21, Piccadilly; W. Sancho, at the Institution; J. Cuthell and Martin; and other Booksellers.

2. An Examination, (price 4s.) of the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Claims of Remuneration for the Vaccine Pock Inoculation, containing the History of the Vaccina, with coloured Plates, by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. Physician to the Vaccine Pock Institution, Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital, Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture, &c. 8vo.

Printed for J. Johnson, 72, St. Paul's Church-yard. 1802.

Shortly will be published,

3. The Continuation of the Report of the Vaccine Pock Inoculation, on the Laws of Agency of the Vaccine Matter, as read at the Annual Meeting of the Governors, April 30, 1804, at the British Coffee-house, by the Physicians, the Authors of the former Report.

Shortly will be printed,

4. An Address to the Heads of Families, concerning their Children, who have already been inoculated for the Cow Pock, and those who may in future be so inoculated. By one of the Physicians of the original Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square.

5. In the course of the present year will be published, a new edition, (the former being long out of print,) with additions, of An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow Pock; written with a view to supersede and extinguish the Small Pox, in 1798. By George Pearson, M.D. Physician to the Cow Pock Institution, to St. George's Hospital, of the College of Physicians, &c. &c.

VACCINE POCK INSTITUTION, 44, *Broad Street, Golden Square, being the First established, December, 1799.*

Supported by VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS, and the Gratuitous Services as well as Subscriptions of each of the Medical Establishments. Particulars may be known, and Contributions thankfully received by Mr. Sancho, Secretary at the Institution.